VOLUME 1.

ng my spirit to its wild control, with the shadow of a fond despair, ning the fountain of my young life's stream nts me still and yet I know 'tis but a dream hence art thou, shadowy presence, that caust hide Front my charmed sight the glorious things of

oarth?

oarth?

rrage o'er life's desert don't thou glide'
r with those glimmerings of a former birth,
traiting cloud of glory," hast thou como
m some bright world afar, our naremembered
home?

home?

now that dwell'st not in this dull, cold Real, know thy home is in some brighter sphere mow I shall not meet they my Ideal, as the dark wanderings that await me here; y comes thy grulle image then, to me, sling my night of life in one long dream of thee

nd if I sigh upon my brow loses
The deep hing shadow of Time's restless wing,
fis for the youlh I might not give to thee,
The vanished brightness of my first sweet
The vanished brightness of my first sweet
The furthest limit of my embassy."

And when the hearts I should be proud to win, Breathe, in those tones that woman holds so dear, Words of impassioned homege unto mine, Coldly and harsh they fall upon my ear, And as I lineto to the fervent vow.

My weary heart replies, "Alas, it is not thou!"

lyre, Thou, sunlight of my life, wak'st not the lay Aud song within my heart unutlered dies away.

And soing within my neart unutiered dies away.

Depart, O shadow's fatal deam, depart!

Go, I conjure thee, leave me this poor life,
And I will meet with firm, heroscheart,
Its threat'ning storms and its tumultuous strife.
And with the poet-seer will see thee stand
To welcome my approach to thine own Spirit-land

THE IDEAL FOUND.

es in those star-like eyes I read my fate, My horoscope is written in their gaze; (y "house of life" hone forth is devolate; But the durk sapect my firm heart surveys, or faints nor faters over for thy sake, "bit calm and nerved and strong—no, no, it shall not break."

or I am of that mood that will defy;
That does not cower before the gathering storm
hat face to face will meet its desirny,
And mulianayed confront its darkest form.

But shi if then hadst loved me! had I been All to thy dreams that to mine own then art, Ilad these dark eyes beamed cloquent on mine, Pressed for our moment to that noble heart in the full consciousness of faith unsploken, Life could have given no more—then had my proud leart broken!

into mechaci but a faultful analysis of the list.—Prov. 13, 15.

The last note to the third chapter in Matthew, in Clarke's learned and instructive edition of the Bible, gives an account of the ancient herald, whose function and privileges were like those of the modern foreign aninisters.

In Shukspeare's King John, the first scene of the first not shows that he was accurately aware of the respect and immunity allowed to them under the most unflavorable circumstances. King John, surrounded by his Court, in a room of state, receives the French ambassador, Chutillon, by inquiring—

To which Chatillon answers

bassy."

Chatillon then, in the mame of the King of France, percentrorily demands Ireland, Poictiers, Anjou, Touraine and Maine, as usurped by the King of England, and belonging to Arthur Plantagenet, nephew of Philip, King of France.

To this demand, the reply is by King John:

King John's final rejoinder is remarka-bly evidential of Shakspeare's knowledge of this peculiar law.

And sullen pressge of your own decay."
Thus having defied and dismissed the french minister with a declaration of war, he Kingturus to his own officers, and adds: "An hynorable conduct let him have: Fembroke, look to 't. Furewell Chaidlon!"

"An hanorable conduct let him have:
Pembroke, look to 't. Furewell Chatillon'."
In these few lines of blank verse we have
an excellent treatise of the whole law on
the subject, viz: that under almost any circumstances of hostility and provocation,
the uninister or messenger of another State
is privileged for speech, and entitled to what
Simkspeare terms "honorable conduct,"
that is, protection from molestation.
Cicero, in his Oration de Haraspicum
Responsio, says: "Sic enim sentio jus legatorum, quen nonimum præsidio minitum
est, tum etiam divino jare esse vallatum;"
which is referred to by Grotius, lib. 2, ch.
18, sec. 2, par. I, not. 3. This inviolability environed by divine right is probably as
strong an expression of it as can be employed. The sanctity and veneration of
their mere title, in his opinion, render them
inviolable, not only mnong friends or allies,
but enemies coatending in arms.

Profano history teems with assurance
that the agents of negotiation between foreign countries, in war as well as in peace,
were oxempt from all molestation, and probably jurisdiction, in their persons, their
property, and their attendants. The frequent and decided recognition of the principle, however, in ancient authors, is called,
forth by such repeated, and sometimes flagrant infractions of it, that the rule seems
lardly to be asserted but to reprobate practical violations of it.

Herodotus (lib. 7, ch. 32) stigmatizes the

inarily to be asserted but to reproduce practical violations of it.

Herodotus (lih. 7. ch. 32) stigmatizes the Atheniums and Lacedemonians as guilty of a manifest breach of the law of nations when they imprison the Persian analysastdors. Ziesar (Rel. Gall. lib. 3. ix) censures

Ibow its cycret and weeps itself away.
Those know'at the fable of the Greeian maid woord by the widel mourtal from the skies, the interest of the commental from the skies, the win he full perfections, once she prayed.
That he would stand before her longing eyes, And how that brightness, too intense to bless, Consumed her o'er-wrought heart with its divine excess.

To me there is a meaning in the tale.

I have not prayed to meet thee; I can brook That thous shoulds wear to me that icy ved; I can give back thy cold and careless look; Yet shrined within my heart still thou shall seem, What there thou ever werk—a beautiful, begin what there thou ever werk—a beautiful, begin what there into ever werk—a beautiful, begin and the state of the provision of the vide of the same playment in the country, I translated Bynkershock's twenty-four books de Fora Legatorum, assisted by Barbeyrane's paraphrase, in turning very unclassical and difficult modern Latin into English. Finding my work when done but an imperfect view of the subject, and becoming pleased with it, consulted Waspuefort, Bellickl, Vattel, Grotus, Merlin. Marten, and whatever other writers upon it I could lay my hunds on Findly, the following introduction was composed to the knowledge of an important branch of jurisdiction but little cultivated, whose principles and practice, fully presented, form a useful and interesting portion of law, seeming to supplant all other law, and exist without law.

The employment of foreign ministers, and perling their privileges, may be traced to the canniest to the King of the Amoritae of the proposition of law, seeming to supplant all other law, and exist without law.

The employment of foreign ministers, and perlings the representation of the respective of a state to exist without a male paractice, fully presented, form a useful and interesting portion of law, seeming to supplant all other law, and exist without a manapasador. December of the full of the complex of the full of the complex of the full of the complex of the ful

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1845.

for the second to draw that, as a law of many process of the content and the speak of the content and the

results an immunity for every thing composite deal by the overstions of the male superior of the composite o

Most of the gerow of the law of automs is their political bus considered in their reliable political business of the general constraints and their political business of the general constraints and t

ployment of a foreign minister. But what is the law of nations freed from corruptions and frivolities? Can clandestine machinations, as the means of any end, even the peace and welfare of nations, be reconciled with a code of law which elevantes the agents of such contrivances beyond the reach of ordinary cognizance? Wiequefort mentions the provident jealousy of a sturdy Polander, who, as late as the middle of the 17th century, did not hesitate to deelsre in the Diet of Warsaw, with the independence which popular repremiddle of the 17th century, did not hesitute to declare in the Diet of Warsaw, with the independence which popular representation inspires that, the French ambassador had nothing to do there, and onght to be regarded as a spy, or rather a traitor, having been guilty of several intrigues, as was well known, against the public tranquility. The kingdom, said this patriot deputy, has no need of a uttor, nor the crown of foreign counsels; and the ambassador's stay is suspicious, because it is asual for them to go home when their negotiations are ended.

The Dutch edicts are recommended to especial attention by the analysis of Bynkershoeck; they probably served as models for the English act of 1709. Those acts are expressed with the fulluess and precision of representative legislation, much more accessible than the various provisions on this subject, for which I am indebted to the Repertory of Martin, and which wo may adopt as declaratory enactaments of the law of nations.

NUMBER 7.

The Datch ethet dated the 28th March, 1651, enacts severe penalties against all persons who injure foreign ministers, their attendants, dwellings or property, including ambassadors, residents, agents and other ministers of Kings, Priaces, Republics, &c. bearing the title of pablic ministers. There are also Dutch edicts, on the same sabject, dated the 9th Septeaber, 1679, and the 19th June 1681, which are likewise particularly noticed by Bynkershoeck. The English act of Anne was the off-spring of an emergency. (1 Black, Com. 255.) The Russian ambassador, Andrew Artemonouitz Mattheoff, was arrested for ndebt of small amount, while in his carriage in the street. Instead of applying to the law for relief, he gave bail, and complained to the Queen. The offenders, whose large number (seventeen) seems to imply more than a common arrest would require, were prosecuted, imprisoned, and convicted, but never sentenced to any panishment, the question of law not having been determined by the judges. The indignant Czar demanded the death of the sheriff and all others concerned in the nrest. The Queen answered that such measarcs were beyond her power, without a law for the purpose. But to quiet the clamors of the foreign ninisters, who made it their common cause, as well as to appease the indignation of the Czar, the bill was brought into a Parliament and passed unanimously. With a copy of this elegantly engrossed and illuminated, Whitworth, an ambassador extraordinary from the Queen, was despotelyed to Moscow, bearing her better of aspotelyed, which humilating step, says Blackstone, was accepted by the Russian monarch as a full satisfaction, and the offenders, at his request, thereupon discharged from further pursuit.

The scani-barbarian anonarch, to whom this expiation was offered, had not at that time a permanent or resident embassy any where in Europe; and one of his predecessors is said by De Callieres to havo had then a full policy and the arrangement of the practice in Eagland, which, therefore, countenances Macintosh'

stitution, which is the supreme organic law not so hable to change, and to which all laws and magstrates are subordinate. By this paramount sanction the judicial power of the Union, evcluding those of the several confederated States, extends to all cases affecting ambassadors, other pub-he ministers and consuls; in all which cases the Supreme Court has original juris-

he ministers and consuls; in all which cases the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction. (Art. 3, sec. 2.)

30 np. 1, 790, s. 26.—The act of Congress soon after enacted invalidates all process from any coart of the United States, or any of the State courts, or any judge or pastice of the peace, to arrest or imprison the person of any ambassador or other public minister of any foreign Prince or State, mithorised and received as such by the President, or any damestic servant of the same, or to distrain, seize, or attach his or their poods or chattles: excepting, however, any citizen or inhabitant of the United States having contracted debts, still due, prior to entering the service of such ministers; nor shall any person be liable for the proceedings of this act for having a rested or such ministers; nor shall any person be liable for the proceedings of this act for having a rested or such ministers; nor shall any before the state when the servant's name be first registered in the office of the Secretary of State, by whom it is to be transmitted to the marshal of the district where Congress reside, to be there put up in a public place in his

whom it is to transmissed to the analyshal of the district where Congress reside, to be there put up in a public place in his office.

It moreover punished with imprisonment, not exceeding three years, and fine at the discretion of the court, any person suing forth such process, all attorneys and solicitors prosecuting, and all officers exceeding the same, as violators of the law of nations and disturbers of the public repose.

And it also enacts that if any person shall violate any safe condact or passport duly obtained and issued under the natherity of the United States, or shall assault, strike, wound, imprison, or in any other manner infract the law of nations by offering violence to the person of any anhassador or other public minister, such person so offending, an conviction, shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, and fined at the discretion of the court.

In a case much considered by the Sureme Court of Pennsylvania, in the year 1784, (De Lonchamp's case, 1 Dal, iii,) it is said that a wrong opinion has been entertained concerning the Court of King's Beuch, in England, in the noted case of the Rossian antabassador. They detained the offenders after conviction, in prison, from term to term, until the Czar Peter was satisfied, without ever provealing to judgement; and from this it has been inferred that the Court doubted whether they could inflict any punishment for an infraction of the law of nations. But this was not the reason. The court never doubted that the law of nations formed part of the law of England, and that a violation of this general law could be punished by them; but no punishment less than death would have given be might have thought a fresh insult. Another expedient was therefore failen upon.

In the same case of De Lonchamps, the court declares that the person of a public violation of a public violation.

In the same case of De Lonchamps, the court declares that the person of a public minister is sacred and invioluble. Whosever olfers may violence to him, not only affronts the sovereign he represents, but also harts the common safety and well-being of nations; is guilty of a crime against the whole world. And the reasons which establish the inviolability and independence of the person of a minister, apply likewise to secure the immunities of his house. It is to be defended from all outrage; it is under the peculiar pratection of the laws; to invade its freedom is a crime against the State and all other nations. The comities of a minister, or those of his train, partake of his inviolability. The independency of a minister extends to all his household; these are so connected with him that they cujpy his privileges and follow his fate. The Secretary of the embassy has his commission from the sovereign himself; he is the most distinguished character in the suite of a public minister, and is in some instances considered as a kind of public minister plenipotentary, would take away the freedom of his conduct. The hairness of the sovereign could nut be transacted, and his diguity and grandeur would be tarnished. The minister's house is to be considered a fareign domicil, where the minister resides in full representation of his sovereign, and where the laws of the State do not extend.

The District Court of Philadelphia, in 1830, enforced the principle of the inviolability of all foreign ministers in a strong illustration of it. Torlade, the charge d'affaires of one of the contending chamants to the Government of Portugal, sued Barroro, the charge d'affaires of the other, for the archives and documents of the legation, on the ground that the latter was not exidence that the Portuguese Government of the United States and was about leaving this courtons have ceased, in consequence of the end of the Government of the Jinited States, and court doubted whether the Portuguese Government of his court of the Linited States in co

careful in providing that ambassadors another public ministers shall be authorized and received as such, in order to be prividental.

thind received as such, in order to be privileged.

Neither of these acts lays any restraint
on the Government of their respective
contries, or provides in any way neganist
public prosecutions of foreign ministers.
Their prohibitions seem to be aimed at civsuits. The American law, especially, is
explicit in its linetation to persons saing
orth or prosecuting any writ or prosess,
it is observable that while both of them
rolubit process of arrest and attachment. countries, or provides in any way against public prosecutions of foreign ministers. The provides in any way against public prosecutions of foreign ministers is supported by the probability process of arrest and attachment, neither of them forbids that of summons so familiar to both their codes. It is discontinuous against persons not resident, necording the summons was denied a harmless measure against persons not resident, necording the following correspondence plantly summons was denied a harmless of the summons was denied a harmless in consideration, where proceeded against against persons not resident, necording the grain through the summons was denied a harmless in consideration and the law of the limited States and the following suppose, by Col. Johnson: her following converse of the summons was denied a harmless of the state of the summons was denied a harmless of the summons was denied a harmless of the summons was denied a harmless of the summons was denied and no more available as the foundation of freesh suits against them deservers. As the commencement of an action to lead to any profitable result, summons is incompatible with privilege. Yet the framers of the Constitution and the law of the limited States and prosecutions against foreign ministers would take place, because, in assigning their respective privadictions to the several courts of the United States, provision is male for all suits brought by ambassadors or other public ministers, or in which consideration, and also for such juriseliction of sits and processed times and also for such juriseliction of microserview consistently with the law of marked to measure the such as a court of law can have a such as a court of law can have a such as a court of law can have a such as a court of law can have a such as a court of law can have a such as a such as a court of law can have a such as a such as a court of law can have a such as a such

there any planticular for an infection of the common of the control point of the law common of the control point of the law common of the control point of the law control law control and control point of the law control law law control

From the Concinned Daily Tores
WHO KILLED COCK-ROBIN

on a hause, or vulgar slang, and more inpartant than all every purpose to feed or quail before, Southern excitement, shall the whole truth with regard to the People of the Free States.

The Journal has done this heretofore on more occasions than one, and by so doing has won for itself, North and South, weight of character which no harsh sayings, or brilliant reparties, or pithly replies, could give. We look for a bolder manifestation of this simple justice hereafter. And if it be made, we will bear and brave its sucer, or satire, without complaint or dread, for the great good it shall do the country.—Cin. Gazette.

Tax on Therr—on Murder.—It would be a very old statute to be recorded on the pages of a State's law, that the Senate and House of Representatives had by a undustonement of the simple that he weeksity for an increased revenue, its expedient to allow none to steal or nurder, excepting those that have anthority from the cumonouswalth; and in view of this privilege su conferred upon those who law, tilly engage in either of these departments, they be required to pay into the treasury of the commonwealth, the sum of the commonwealth is and in the same per cather of all amounts over and above that sum. That for taking the life of any peace able citizen of the State, without aggravation, and purely for his own personal interest or gratification, the sam be lixed at the discretion of the court.

Strange as this legislation would be, and and recklasses as the law-makers would be, it

special control of the secretary of the control of

Saturday Visiter.

Factory Girls at Saco.—The Saco Inion, in noticing the success of some fermicoperatives in Lowelland Newburyport, adds some facts which have recently come to the knowledge of the editor respecting some fenule operatives in the mills in that village. The Union says:—There is now in the employ of the Vork manufacturing company, a girl, who, during tha five months preceeding June, has worked 123 days, for which labor she has received, within that time, \$121.52, averaging \$5.93 per week—deducting her board, \$1.20 per week, she has carned \$4.73 per week; at the end of the year, at this rato, she would have \$245.96 clear of board. In a single room, in one of the factories of the York company, there are fifty young women—each of these, the past 4 weeks, has carned over twenty dollars, and one has actually carned and received thirty dollars, or one dollar per day.

The Union says the Secretary of the Trementy has grazely Mexican, dellars for the Trementy has grazely mexican and the first former than the first form por week, she has carned \$4.73 per week; at the end of the yoar, at this rate, she would have \$2.15.96 clear of bourd. In a single room, in one of the factories of the York company, there are fifty young womeneach of these, the past 4 weeks, has carned over twenty dollars, and one has actually carned and received thirty dollars, or one dollar per day.

The Vaion says the Secretary of the Treastry has causal Mexican dollars, to the amount of \$250,000, to be comed into dimes and half dimes to meet the wants of the country under the New Post Office Law. After a sufficient tumber of that denomination have been prepared by the Mint, a new issue of quarters will be ordered.

ANTI-SLAVERY.

ANTI-SLAVERY.

COMMUNICATIONS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Columbus, Omo, July I, 1845.

C. M. Clay, Esq.—In the True American of the Ist inst., I noticed your article commenting upon "Foster'a Power Press," &c.

No fact, sir, could be presented more to correspond with my own case than the one of the Power Press, with your comments added.

I was born in Kentucky, in a neighboring county to Lexington; was raised and lived my entire life in her noblo borders. My early dnys were of affluence and ease, so far as properly, &c., were concerned. But, by a sudden reverse of fortune, my father's all was scattered, and a family of accent hidren left, almost destitute of the ordinary comforts of life. To me, and those of my father's family, the least loss was the slayers. Yet sad was it to see them torn assumder, separated and nary comforts of life. To me, and those of my father's family, the least loss was the slaves. Yet sad was it to see them forn assumder, separated and seut to every quarter of the earth. These revolting and inhaman, as woll as inconvenient scenes, made my futher one of the most uncompromising anti-slavery men who now lives, and always did, in Kentucky, and whose every relative, asarly, ander the aan, are citizons of slave states. Hot tanght me thus to think and feel with him. Surrounded, as I was in Kentucky, by wealthy alaveholding relatives, his councils and principles failed to a considerable exteat to take that hold of my feelings and views, which late experience has not failed to accomplish.

Possensed of a true Kentuckian's ambitian, I felt at my duty as well as nocessity to "persevere."

My early traits were of ingenuity, and my inclination led me at munhood to that of new discoveries and inventions; though not a practical mechanic, yet nature did not fail to lead me her helping hand. In 1839, at the age of twenty-five, I discovered a new improvement in Hydrostatic machinery, and got it patented. I made repeated efforts to have my business carried on properly and successfully in Lexington and other neighboring places, but every such effort failed. There were not the men of genus and enterprise to force to maturity, nor to comprehend the merits of the invention theer. And my old friends (thousands of

successfully in Lexington and other negluoring places, but every such effort failed. There were not the men of genus and enterprise to force to maturity, nor to comprehend the merits of the invention there. And my old friends (thousands of them) remarked to me, and strongly urged, that I could do no good in Kentucky or uny Southern State at manufacturing them, and that I ought to go to Othio and have them made, "bub bring them back to Kentucky, 4/e. to sell—"there they are a buying, but not a making people." Their advice I followed; and in 1841 located myself in this city—Like all patentees, or nearly so, my fortune is not yet very ouromous, but I have done far, far better than had I remained in Keatacky. Unlike as in Kentucky, my energy, character and ingenity, have been appreciated by the people of Ohio, as awould those of thousands of others in Kentucky similarly situated in life. They have honored me with high stations within her State.

And now, sir, in the language of Thos. Jefferson, upon unother subject, "I swear apon the altar of any God, uncompromising hostility to the principles of slavery," not the slaveholder, nor the property he has in them, but to the system itself; not that I do so through any hostility to any one living in Kentucky, or any other slaveholding. State, but the reverse, because I love them. Yes, so long as this mortal frame shall breathe, will love my own dear native Kentucky; in her anno I rejonce, and feel inyself honored in clasming her as my antive home. I devoutly, ardently and ferwently pray, Oh God! to give them eyea to soo and cars to hear, as he has me, und turn them from that course which is working out their own run. Not that I do this because uny functical abolition notion has seized upon my feelings and views, but that my experience, same residing in Ohio, has convinced an of the great evil of the system in an anterprising and intolligent community like Kentucky. No mortal living has a more repiguant feeling towards on who calls humself an abolition: ncky. No mortal living has a more repugn ficky. No moral living has a more repugnation feeling towards one who calls hamself an aboliton ist, and takes it upon himself to visit the slaw States to steal and decoy away against his withe property of another, then myself,—such course I coademn as onjust, dishonest, and course I coademn as onjust, dishonest and course I coademn as onjust, dishonest and course I coademn as onjust, dishonest and course I coademn as onjust and course I coademn as on rary to the spirit of our laws and constitution, an Il such should be visited with the utmost rigor of all such should be visited with the utmost rigor of the law. It is one of the most ridiculous notions of the Kentuckiaus, that all Olioians are such; there are, in resitive, but n very sucell number, and such as are here, are looked upon with the same degree of censure as they are by the people of Kentucky. Olio has no laws to suppress it, therefore the little spon hear here of its condemnition,—so-ciety does condemn it, and I trust ever with.

It is impossible for any man to move to and live in Olio, witness the prosperity and note the general happiness of the people without more or less attributing it to her free institutions and evemption from slavery. Did our Kentucky friends but only know and see this as we do, they would have more charity for ins who have bolely expressed our thoughts upon the subject.

Respectfully, AMICUS.

For the True American.
E. NEEDHAM.
To the Editor of the True American: Sig-In the "Morning Courier and America: Democrat," for June 21st, I notice these remark

"The reverse for which the statements were made, are very exicent, and whatever qualified more more than a considerable apon the muner of the inteners, was, to make their regard a staveholder as no better than a barbaran or pagan."

1. It was disingenoons in the cutter to say so.

Fagette, Ky.

FACTORY GIRLS AT SACO.—The Sacollinion, in noticing the second of the same girls on ment in favor of a Convention for the movement in favor of a Convention. The convention of the State of the second of the same of the sacond of the convention, and the present that the sacond of the convention of the sacond of the convention, and the present that the sacond of the convention of the sacond of the convention, sa of the sacond of the sacond of the convention, sa of the sacond of the sacond of the convention, sa of the sacond of the sacond of the convention, sa of the sacond of the sacond of the convention, sa of the sacond of the sacond of the convention, sa of the sacond of the

alsolahed. He took it for granted that the practices and ethics of the Bible, when adopted, would ancoaditionally hanish this custom from the land. Well, thought I, our own County and State, being free from such foul stains and spots, let us send the Bible to the heathen, and the Missonery to enforce its precepts. The idea of an affectionate mother's being torn from her home and children, und curried into market and sold to the highest bidder, like a much, is shocking to every sentiment and foeling of humanity. If a man is allowed to soll his wife to pay his debta, agaloubtedly his creditors can legally take her, to satisfy their claims as they take other property.

What a state of society must that be, in which one mus can sell another man's wife.—
While we reflect that thousands of female hearts have bled with grief, as they took a last look of home and their smiling babes, let us be hearkful that so such barbarities obtain among us.

AN OBSERVER.

For the True American.

For the True American.

THE PIOUS NEGRO'S SOLILOQUY.

AN EDWIN C. HICKMAN.

They say my fathers dwelt

In a country, wild yet free—

But knew not—mever knelt

To God the pious knee.

They say that they were caught

By rade Oppression's hand,

And 'cross the ocean brought

To till a foreign land.

Nor could those secred ties

That kindred anture pleads,

Prevent the secrifico—

To gold the eictim bleeds!

But, though they hero is cleains
My active limbs may bind,
The son! rentraint disdains—
Chains fetter not tho mind:
"Tis froe to view the past—
And what we might have been,
Had but our lots been east.
In that dark land of san:
"Tis froe on Faith's bold wings
To soar to worlds on high—
Where we shall "reign as kings,"
Where we shall mever die.

Then cease, my soul-forbear

Then cease, my soul—forbear
To murnur at the loss
Of freedom—here I hear
'Tho doctrine of the Gross.
What, though I ne'er shall see
'The land my fathers trod,
Where, though I might be free,
I ne'er had known my God;
A better hand is given
'The humble christian slavo;
That better land is Heaven—
We reach it through the grave!
(Then, nick, you gen'rous band.

We reach it lireagn the grave:

[Then, nick, you gen'rous band, *

The pilgrims on their way—
To that beinglited land †

The light of hie convey.

Her wrongs long borne, redreas;
Her dead to life restored,
And she in turn will bless

The fate also once deplored.]

So, from what ovil seems

Un't God educes good;
A minder face redeems—

tion Society. + Africa. For the True American d by the opposition of the mother daughter's marriage.

blight.

And is it so? Alas! too true fair maid—
The silken cords of love must now give wny:
Cruel and auroloning fate's decreed,
An infant morn must close our joyful day,
And we forever separated be;
Bur old: thou'll ever live in memory dear,
And for thy sake I'll shed one sorrowing tear.

This oft, the fate of lovers; and we must With foritinde endure mistortime's blast; Using to the shivered bark of loops, and trast That hite's dread troubles shortly will be past. And down herenreads gently let us roll, We yet may reach felicity's proud goal.

We yet may reach generity's procas generally when frest mine eye behel I thy angel form, Encircling bliss around the catality play'd, But now, that cahn is past, a dismal storm Settles in rueful terror, round my head, Darting in tightnings, vivid, fierce and red—While thrills of sorrow pain my throbbing heart, A voice in thunder speaks, we're doom'd to part

Fond, charming girl, our short career has been Like to a midd and dattering more. When 'beath the vernal rays of younde's sun, A tenser plant shoots fortheir hiving green-that ere he he'dismal course healt ray. A blackering blast comes from the childing worth, And ways, the intent shoot just smilling forth.

Then our fond hopes must cease, the seene must close—
To thee, sweet girl I bit a lost adieu;
May heaven's bounty crown thy head with joys,
May opening prospects glitter in thy view;
May'st thou inherit all that life can give—

seducers of women, betrayers of friends, the overhearing contempers of the humble cons of fortune, the sycophants of power, they have ratted us out of the entering the same theory have ratted us out of the entering. They have ratted us out of the length of the poportunities of religious worship. They have ratted us out of the length of the poportunities of religious worship. They have ratted us out of the length of the poportunities of religious worship. They have ratted us out of the length of the poportunities of religious worship. They have ratted us out of the length of the poportunities of religious worship. They have ratted us out of the length of the pure and living God. Against these differs of honor and profit. Judges, sherills, clerks, state officers, county court judges—all—all are slaveholders! They have ratted. clerks, state officers, county court judges—er dannation.

all—all are slaveholders! They have ratour children, raise their imploring eyes to all true conservatism compared with any use-save as from this observed his insufferable woe--place us upon that equality for which our fathers bled and died. Come, if we are not worse than brutish beasts, let us but speak the word, and slacery shall die!

Max ONDERBONKING.—The developments that or odaily unking smoughte faithful are really most of all bidgo Onderdouk, it spears as if a perfect many and slacery shall die!

An Alabama preacher has been abusing us, and invoking the Keutuckians to mob us. We say nothing now of the impertinent intermeddling with our "peculiar State institutions," which this reverend cut-throat has been denouncing in "Northern abolitionists," we merely wish to inform him that he may play assassin in the Christian land of Alabama, but that we Kentuckians only go in for a "free fight," and are Heathon enough to disgrace native grown hemp by stopping the nasal twang of any sniftling Hypocrite, who in "Kendall green" or 'saintly black" should attempt any thing else than "open ring, and a lair shake."— . Should this bellicose parson stray off this charges of a grave and serious nature, that have far from this flock, the chances are more in favor of our making a scape goat of him that of his making a stain lamb of us.—

Now, let Kentuckinns stand aside—take nu office, it is to the Alabamiaus that we preach our surmon. One man does not see the injustice of slavery—he has not reflected upon general principles—he has from this relation many immediate advantages to him self—he has heard that the Bible sanctions slavery—that many men decaned pure purpose.

PLAN TALK.—The slave party and on of one of he offer, insure party are in a they will ossist him through this moral shough of depond into which he is accused of having fallen. PLAIN TALK.—The slave party are in a built of denouncing us as incenderly. We say in our paper, that the slaves are imported, by in our paper, that the slaves are imported, yet in the eyes of God he is guilty—and ure averages her violated laws—a thousand evils of unknown cause come upon him. We tell of the necessary submission of the slave had possendants, perhaps insurrection and death! Another perhaps insurrection and death! Another man knows that slavery is wrong, a violation of the man is most dangerous to fall into the man knows that slavery is wrong, a violated him to the solution of all the opponents of all the opponents of slavery, being legal voters of Kontacky, beheld in Frankfort, on the 4th day of July 1846, to take measures to bring about, by peaceable and constitution of our gallant state from slavery.

Le! HERE—Lo! The pro-slavery party of the North are mistaken, when they take the press of the South as a criterion of public sentiment: they are the mouth pieces of the slaveholders, who are the property holders of the pression their hands:

In the mean time we nalvise the publication of a paper in Louisville, to be owned and conditeted evelosively by non-slaveholders and conditeted evelosively by non-slaveholders and laboring men.

submit our several views to the vall of the majority. We pray you not to let us quarrel among ourselves—divide, and be crushed! When we meet in Convention all our differences of opinion can be settled in an hour. Does one man say the dead formed, shall be from on a current of the convention of the c be settled in an hour. Does one man sagints analganation—for the first time in their lives they take up the Bible time in their lives they take up the bible to solve the one of the bi FREE LABORERS OF KENTCERY.—For half a century we have appealed in vain to the magnanimity of the slaveholders to have some little regard for our welfare-to remember that we too, had bedies to be fed and clothed, and sheltered, minds to be educated, and souls to be saved.

When a interpretable regard for the control of t

all—all are slaveholders! They have ratted us into a scalu inferior to the slave;
yes, in this State, in South Carolina and
other slave States, you have seen it in
priat, how they have added insult to injury, by ealling us slaves and "white negroes." What words can we use to arouse
groes." What words can we use to arouse
the same of our deem, and danging. you to a sense of our deep, and danning degradation! Men, we have one remaining, untried, omnipotent, power of freemen left—the ballot-box—yes, thank God, we form of conscience—we say that we conventionally only the professed friends? We speak in the forum of conscience—we say that we conventionally only the professed friends? can yet vote! Our wives—our sisters— sider Bennett a fast friend of morality and our children, raise their imploring cyes to all true conservatism compared with any

THE ALABAMA PREACHER AND A LAY
SERMON

under the cover of their sacred extenselves all the piety, untraity
particle of grace to those who, dif-

perhaps insurrection and death! Another man knows that slavery is wrong, a violation of natural right and in opposition to the aggregate economical progress of the commonwealth—he sees that it is a libel apon our system of professed republicanies—he feels that it is mosphision to every principle of Christianity—he treats with the contempt the idea of a "mars" of slaves, in man, seeing that history proves, without controversy, that the great majority of slaves, in all ages, have been whites—he gives you the wink, and tells you frankly that he loves and rili alle all idea of mols! And yet

we are distribute the old course of fortable quarters in the world to come: for this slave holder is a humane master, a good companion, a true friend, and has many the redeeming virtues. Here is one who feels the wrong—a man of heart and much faith of our people, that slavery was a many of heart and much a companion. LEXINGTON, TUESDAY, JULY 15.

LET US MOBE TO DIFFER.—Friends of emancipation, we have the power to free ourselves from the accumulated carses of slavery. Interest, pride, self-respect, justice, religion, upone, self-respect, justice, religion, up

tury—it has not yet come! The Greeks told a story of a mm, who attempted to learn his horse to live without eating—his plan was to subtract each day, one straw from his accustomed food—at last, when the last straw was fed away—the horse died! Now my readers suppose, of course, that when the foolish master saw his false existen, he was sorry for his poor horse! Who tat all—he complained that so soon as he learned to live without eating—that theu, foolishly, he died! The time for our masters to free us from our impoverish—ser at the "blessings of the Patriarchal" sacret at the "blessings of the patriarchal sacret at the "blessings of the patriarchal sacret at the "blessings of the patriarchal sacret at the "blessings of the patriarchal" sacret at the "blessings of the patriarchal" sacret at the "blessings of the patriarch

DEATH OF W. C. Bell.—Our readers will observe, in our register of deaths, a notice of the decease of our agent, W. C. Bell. We have some two many t tegrity, honor, and agreable social quali-acquainted with them personally. ties. However much we may regret his repudiation of the Christian religion, we cannot attribute his conduct to other than generous impulses. The torpor and positive crimes of so many professors of Christianity, especially with regard to slavery, the state of our streets and by ways. Let

against the convention then, were the emancipationists, among them we were number- KENTUCKY ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION will be upon the main issue, slavery, or proposes a State anti-slavery Convention liberty! Our power will be fully known. We suggest that a Convention of all the

own deleners, and evel war was threatened, all ages, have been whites—he gives you the slave party were the first to urn around the wink, and tells you frankly that he loves power: this main is no hypocrite, and if God they now have the hardhood to affect horever looks upon an with the least degree or at insurrectionary matter being put in of allowance, he saps him into some come print! Just as false if the instruction that traitors and rebels, in the eye of the Amer-

an slavocracy -- but patriots and toution tals in the grateful appreciation of comi-

mixell of the control of the power to free ourselves from the accumulated curses of slavery. Interest, pride, self-respect, justice, religion, mercy, call upon us to expressed to the flesh is weak," we have no reproducing on more designed in the flesh is weak," we have no reproduces for such mem—they are on the producing of the people of these States never in the mode, and the reasons of emancipation; we another, and our neighbora distriction, we man seemed to the mode, and the reasons of emancipation; we another, and our neighbora third. What does common sense tell us?

Submit our several views to the will of the majority. We pray you not to let us quarrel among ourselves—divide, the mode, and true states degreate them to seek illicit of the majority. We pray you not to let us quarrel among ourselves—divide, the mode and the atoms of the several views to the will not several views to the will not several views to the will to several views to the will not several views to the view of '33 was projected by this sect—its overthrow was a direct assumption or of the law of '33 was projected by the progress will free principles, and turn back the tide of self and gradual emanes—their tastes degreate them to seek illicit and the atom not all districts and the view of the unwritten tonion aloud the will be necessarily the necessarily and the atom of the common law of the back the tide of selfe and gradual enameration. It avowed its design of annulgation. It avowed its design of annulgation and interests with the ultras of the rights of man, inalicinable by nature, and South, that school which had made up their the great written law of the United States, minds to slavery, or death! a party without God ur hope in the world! Not to go with this party, was treason; no neutral the mane of God and Liberty, we protest the great written law of the Union. In go with this party, was treason; no neutral

ters to free us from our impoverishment and death from the straw-substracment and death from the straw-substracting system of slavery, has not yet come!

When did men as a body, ever, in the history of mankind, lay down, voluntarily, unjust power? never! The time has never, with them, come!—it never will! When the last straw shall fail us and death come upon us—in bitter mockery they will cry "fools, as soon as they learned to live without eather they died." Rerea before a few that alone it is found into the whole human race: in-mediately, thunders of denunciation over-when "the fanatic;" all at once it is found into the whole human trace; in the trace of the slave of ing, then they died." Free laborers of out that slavery is the greatest of blessings, Kentucky, let us not lie down and die like and liberty the height of cruelty! Out of beats in the hands of those who have for some 50,000 fugilives from slavery, some half a century been taking from us straw after straw! From the garrets and the cellars, and the elter-less alleys of slave oppressed cities—from the rocky hills and restricted to the control of mote neglected vallies—let the cry be undertake to say, that out of three millions borne on every breeze that sweeps over our of slaves—not one able-bodied man, woman, long down-trodden and slave-ridden state— or child, can be found who will refuse emancipation, on the soil. Is there no drug in the shops—no vegetable leaf, or earth-

ell. We have seen too much of men to timate them by any other standard than Spurr, near Athens, with Dr. Richard J. their acts. From our slight acquaintance Spura, of Town-Fork; the latter being fre with Mr. B. we bear testimony to his in- quently taken for the former by those un

has naule more infidels in this country, than all the fulse philosophy and thought-less sneers of bad men put together, The cause of Christianity is betruyed in the house of its friends! house of its friends!

We deeply sympathise with his very worthy family in this their great misfortune. There is some consolation in the fact that death came upon him in the discharge of a high and sacred duty—laboring, in an humble way, for the liberties of his fellow men. his fellow men.

All those persons who were acting as sub-agents of Mr. B. will immediately send us their returns, with which their agencies will cease, as the contract between Mr. B. and ourself gives hum no power to ...

Mark B. and ourself gives hum no power to ...

I sub-agent a waste paper, a tainted beef-liyer and soapsaids, and such a salmagumli from the kitchen tubs as would make a dog go fasting for a month' to find some old resurrected horse to act as Stout's bit-Mr. B. and ourself gives him no power to ters upon a weak stomach, ught wolf!! appoint them, and was allowed by us as a Oh, gentlemen of the Conneil, mayor, po-The Convention. --It is a great mostake, that the defeat of the conven- enger, once a day at least! In vain have tion, a few years ago, shews that slavery is firm on its throne of despote and unrelenting power. Thousands, who went rifice—we shall scatter our types, burn

When a convention is called again, it Our correspondent, the Rev. S. G. Fee,

Midway,
Mortoueville,
M. Freston,
M. Freston,
North Middletown
Niehdawdil,
Newtown,
Paris,
Ra fulle's Mdls,
Richmond,
Shawnee Run,
Stamping Ground,
Versuilles,
Winchester,
White Hall,
White Salplur,
Yarn Ilton.

For the Time American

AT a Meeting of the Otheers who were assembled at **Comp frome**, at the law office of E. M.

Yarany, in Lexington, on the 6th of July, the following resolutions were unonimously passed:

Resolved, That the Otheers deeply deplore the arelancholy circumstance, which so hastly terminated the life of one of our number.

Resolved, That in the death of Lieut, Watts, we have lost u most amiable and generous young friend, whose many virtues will endear his memory to all who knew him.

Resolved, That our most hearty sympathies an acondelences be presented to the friends and family of the deceased in their affliction, by the numbinely death of their excellent relative. The completion of this great work is worthy a grand celebration. And we will celebrate the erent on the fourth of July! All good citizens, all trades and rades and succeptives, all societies, all classes, will turn out on that day, and mingle their common to that day, and mingle their common to that day, and mingle their common of the services, all societies, all classes, will turn out on that day, and mingle their common of the services and sculpture, to service together in joyous and gala shout over this peace trimmph.

Triumphs of free labor.—Ed.

Prom the Richmond (Vo.) Whig.

Dayagerous | Performance (Vo.) Whig.

Dayagerous | Performance (Vo.) Whig.

Cavington.—The Cincinnati Gazette

Cavington.—The Cincinnati Gazetto gives a glowing description of Covington, Ky. That town now contrins cotton mills, saw mills, bagging factories, rope walks, silk factories, rolling mills, tobacco factories, &c. The population is 4,200.

IMMIGRANTS .--- From the 1st April to the IMMIGRANTS.—From the 1st April to the 30th June, there had nrrived at the quarantine ground, 31,443 immigrants. At Quebec, to the 1st of June there had arrived 7,000; and the government agent there had received nutice that 55,000 had contracted for passage during the season, and nearly all from Ireland. Nearly all of these come to the United States.

It is said that the second child born in Cincinnati still lives, and has not yet seen the middle age of life; and yet the city contains now some 70,000 inhabitants.

The Governor of Ohio has issued his

through motives ophilainthropy, but I doubt very guilt to the comouning tal loubt very guilt to the comouning tal lought very suilt to the comouning tal lought very suilt to the comouning tal lought very guilt to the comouning and method to the comouning and method to the fore call the important through western the search of the constitution of the State, is now agitated with considerable warnath in Virginia.—The western portion of the State demands it alleging that, on the present basis of presentation, they are deprived of justification of a Convention, to amend the Constitution of the State demands it alleging that, on the present basis of presentation, they are deprived of justification of the State demands it alleging that, on the present assis of constitution of the State demands it alleging that, on the present assis of expresentation, they are deprived of justification of the State demands that alleging that, on the present assistant that the fold School.

Fight the season was a standing corn, and gorgeous as a field of flowers, stood the Belooches in their many-colored the Legislature, at its last session, to allow the right of way to the Ballimore and Ohio to the movement in favor of a Convention.

The Richmond Times opposes the call of novemtion, but advises strongly that the femands of the west, on the subject of internal improvements, because the west will not internal improvements, because, although they do not pay their force, outributed to all the improvements which have been made exclusively for the cast. This call for a Convention is the leading of justice to the west. The only possible way of avoiding the consequence of this success, is to go to work carnestly to the west of the loug continued denial of justice to the west. The only possible way of avoiding the consequence of this success, is to go to work carnestly to the west of the possible way of avoiding the consequence of

sat on the Convention, or, at lenst, that some division may be offected in western opinion on this subject. The Balimore American thinks it probable, from the present aspect of things, that tenstern I irguit will be recally disposed, by the time the next temperate of the subject of the set of the state of the state

inquire,—without any special refer their intending or not intending quently, to make Africa their home. ca's Luminary.

Methodist Eriscoval Churen, South.—
the Louisinna College at Jackson was sold thely for \$10,000, the minimum price fixed by the legislature. It was purchased by the Methodists, who intend, as we are informed, to remove the Centenary College, ow established in Mississippi to Jackson.

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISVILLE PRICES CURRENT.

COSERCTEU WEEKLY.

- 44 \overline{\pi} 5 \text{Hay}, \overline{\pi} 100, \quad 40 \overline{\pi} 50 \quad 9 \text{ fou}, \quad 574 \overline{\pi} 88 \quad 87 \text{ fou}, \quad 574 \overline{\pi} 88 \quad 57 \text{ fou}, \quad 574 \overline{\pi} 88 \quad 7 \text{ fou} \quad 574 \overline{\pi} 88 \quad 7 \text{ fou} \quad 62 \overline{\pi} 65 \overline{\pi} 98 \overline{\pi} 110 \overline{\p | Lard, - bi @ 7 | rve, none. Iron—b' 10n— | 12 @ 15 Bar, - \$33 @ 40 | Pig, - 25 @ 28 | - 30 @ 33 Shoet, b' bt., 7 @ 84

" fry, 87 of 1 No. 1, \$3 45 \tilde 5 00 cches, 1ry, 1 00 \tilde 1 25 No. 2, -1 75 \tilde 3 25 cches, 1 25 00 No. 3, -1 15 \tilde 1 45 cches, 1 25 00 No. 3, -1 15 00 No. 3 cches, 1 25 00 No. 3 cches, 2 25 00 No. 3 cche

sy evening served to lay the dust and coof the osphere. The Cumberloud was rising of the 1 dates." At Wheeling the same day there 74 feet water in the channel. There is, however ufficient water for the medium class boats in regular trede. Luco.—Sales of Canal of 50 bbls in two lots out ore, at \$3,50; 75 bbls of 3,20; 26% bbls af 3,15, redd, 315 bbls of 3,124, inspected, and 120 bbls 10, cleor. At river, 40 bbls sold at 3,10 and estion.

visions.—Sales 40,000 lbs Shuulders, 5 c per 0,000 lbs Sides 6 c; 3,000 lbs common can-Shoulders 50; one 50,... two lots cash. 5.—Sales of 15 kegs good No 1 Lord of 740

per pound.

OATS.—Sales of 300 hushels ot 25c per bushel, ond retail sales at 28/0/30.

Sugar.—Sales of 4thds fair N. O. Sugar of 6c per

pound.

EASTERN MARKETS.

New York, July 5.—Timuthy Seed, \$10,00@
10,50; out Uhio Clover 6 3-8@ 64e per ID, sales.
Tallow ToTk. Kentucky Toloaco is in fair demand.
There is no chougo in Flour, Western 4,50@
4,02 for common brands. You Usweep, of 6 good brand, brought 4,50 Southern 4,55@ 4,88. A sample of Genesee old Wheat, handsone, was offered on Change of 107e, not taken. Corn is a little better. 1000 bankels handsome yellow flat brought 46e, necsure. Outs 44-54e. Winsky 206@204e.
There is us change of importance in Provisions. Sales are making constantly for consumption on rather a free scale.—The news has not chonged the price of Tullow or Lord, though there is rather more demand. Butter, Western dary, 10@11e.

54/364c.

AMORE, July 8.—Flour—No tronsections in d afrect Flour beyond Rotail sales at \$4,374 and reiuspected, and 4,434 for good mixed.

Some holders demand 4,50 for choice lots

on. The Market for Boef and Pork preand of bbls at 21 a 214 cents.

MARRIED:

of Clarke county.
On Tuesday, the Sth inst., by the Rev. Abraham
McMahan, Mr. James Worland, of Missouri, to
Miss Sarah Comes, of this county.
In Louisville, by Kov. W. L. Breckenridge, Mr.
George W. Meriwsther to Mrs. Ann E. Weirs,
Albo, on Wednesday the 3d of July, by Rev.
Thomas S. Nalcom, Mr. James Stream to Miss
Emma Jame Dynkoton, old of Louisville.

DIED:

At Schuylkill Haven, Penn., on the lat of July, WM. C. BELL, Esq., of this ety. On Sandoy vocaning, preceding his death, Mr. Bell delivered a Temperance lecture, and immediately after returning to his boarding house, was ottacked with Billious Colic, and offer an illness of loss than

u. Cincinuati, on the 30th of Juno ofter an ess of twelve hours, Mrs. IIULDAN G. MILLS, of Rev. Thornton A. Mills.

From the Boston Journal.

The following are the remarks ofored by Mr. WRESTER, in the meeting of
he N. Y. Historical Society, relative to
he death of Genera Jackson:

the M. Y. Historical Society, relative to the M. Y. Historical Society, relative to the death of Genera Jackson:

• Nothing could be more natural or proposal than that this Society should take a respectful notice of the decase of so distinguished a member of its hody. Accustomed occasionally to meet the society, and to enjoy the communications that are made to it, and proceed from it, illustrative of the history of the country and its government. I have pleasure in being present at this time also, and on this occasion in which an element or mourful mingles itself. Gen. Andrew lackson has been from an early period conscieuous in the service and in the councils at the country, though not without long intervals, so far as respects his connection with the general government. It is fifty years, I think, since he was a member of an Congress of the United States, must the instant, sir, I do not know whether there be living an ansociate of General Jackson in the House of Representatives of the United States at that day, with the exception of the distinguished and venerable gentlemen who is now President of this Society. I recollect ally of the Congress of '96, at this moment may living, but one—Mr. Gallatin—hough I may be mistaken. Gen. Jackson, Mr. President, while he lived, and his memory and character, now that he is deceased, we presented to his country and the world a different views and relations. He was a oldier—a general officer—and acted no minaportant part in that capacity. He was aised by repeated elections to the highest attions in the civil government of his country, and acted n part certainly not obsence unimportant in that character and capity. In regard to his military services, I par-

In regard to his military services, I participate in the general sentiment of the world. That he was a soldier of dauntless courage—great daring and perseverance—an officer of skill and arrangement and foresight, are truths universally admitted.—During the period in which he administered the general government of the country, at was my fortune during the whole period of it to be a member of the Congress of the United States, and as it is well known, it was my misfortune not to be able to concur with many of the most important measures of his administration. Entertaining himself, his own views, and with n power of impressing his own views to a remarkable degree, upon the conviction and approbation of others, he pursued such a course as he thought expedient in the circumstances in which he was placed. Entertaining on anny questions of great importance, different opinions, it was of course my misfortune to differ from him, and that difference gave me great pniu, because, in the whole course of my noble life, it has been ortune to differ from him, and that differnice gave me great pnin, because, in the
whole course of my public life, it has been
at more agreeable to me to support the
unessures of the government than be called
upon by my judgment and sense of what is to
or done to oppose them. I desire to see
be government acting with an unity of
pirit in all things relating to its foreign
elations, especially, and generally in all
creat measures of domestic policy, as far
is is consistent with the exercise of porbet independence among its members.—
dut if it was my infortune to differ from
deneral Jacokson on many or most of the General Jackson on mnny or most of the great measures of his administration, there great measures of his administration, therowere occasions, and those not unimportant in which I felt it my duty, and according to the highest sense of that duty, to conform to his opinions, and support his measures. There were junctures in his administration—poriods which I thought important and critical—in which the views ho thought proper to adopt, corresponded entirely with my sentiments in regard to the protection of the best interests of the country, and the institutions under which we live; and it was my humble endeavor on these occasions to yield to his opinion and measures, the same cordial support as if I had not differed from him before, and expected never to differ from him again.

That General Jackson was a marked

had not differed from him before, mal expected never to differ from him agnin.

That General Jackson was a mnrked character—that he had a very remarkable influence over other men's opinions—that he had great perseverance and resolution in civil as well as in military administration, all admit. Nor do I think that the candid among mankind will ever doubt that it was his desire,—mingled with what seever portion of a, disposition to be himself instrumental in that exaltation—to elevate his country to the highest prosperity and honor. There is one sentiment, to which I particularly recur, always with a feeling of approbation and gratitude.—From an early period of his undertaking to administer the affairs of the government, he uttered a sentiment dear to me-expressive of a truth of which I am most profoundly convinced—a sentiment setting forth the necessity, the duty, and the particular of maintaining the union of these States. (Applause.) Mr. President, I am old enough to recollect the deaths of all the Presidents of the United States who have departed this life, from Washington down. There is no doubt that the death of an individual, who has been so much the favorite of his country, and partaken so largely of its regard as to fill that high office, always produces—has produced, hithereto, a strong impression upon the public mid. That is right. It is right that such

Jacob Leve In Jacob Control of Leve West Description of Leve West Descr

Let us see what the Popule that as a construction of the super of the seed with the seed of the seed o

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amprovements going on at that time. Portions of the parent stock, however, are still growing in great perfection, and annually produce an abundance of fruit. Mr. A. G. Thompson, their present owner, informs me that, in grading the lots on which they stand, it became necessary to roise the surface some two or three feet, and that the original roots are still supposed to remain at that depth in the earth, a conclusive proof of the advantages derived from deep planting in a free and open soil.

New York, May, 20, 1845.

Food for the ILARD-WORKING SEASON.—
Every good fariner knows, if however, are still supposed to remain at that depth in the earth, a conclusive proof of the advantages derived from deep planting in a free and open soil.

Proof for the ILARD-WORKING SEASON.—
Every good fariner knows, if however, are still supposed to remain a number of the parent stock, however, are still supposed to they are sold at 4s. 6d. apiece; for here they are sold at 4s. 6d. to 5s. 5d., when cured as they should be.—Exchange.

CANDIDATES.

FOR THE SENTE OF KENTUCKY.

C. C. MOORE, Esq.

R. S. TODD, Esq.

FOR HOUSE.

FOR HOUSE.

FOR HOUSE.

ing it a free and open soil.

New York, May, 20, 1835.

FOOD FOR THE HARD-WORKING SEASON.—
Every good farmer knows, if he wishes to linve an animal well propared for eadduring work, that it insust not only be well fed, but the food must be of the proper kind; otherwise it will get too fat or too poor, soft and watery, or carry too much bulk in its stomach. Just so it is with man; and to be able to accomplish his task with ease and energy during the most busy part of the senson, he should pay particular attention to his food. His object should be to nequire the greatest degree of muscle with as little fat and bulk as possible. In fact, to use a transer's phrase, he must get into condition, which will add grently to his strength, and case and quickness of motion. To nequire muscle, then, we must eat such food as nakes it in the greatest perfection.

The lean of venison, beef, mutton, pork hums, and shoulders, is the best ment for this purpose; next comes veal, poultry, and the drier kinds of fish; side pork is too fat and gross, and should be avoided as much as possible, especially during the summer senson. It is decidedly bette toeat meat fresh: salted, it makes one so thirsty that he is npt to overload his stonanch with water, and thus become henvy and sluggish. Outmal is undoubtedly the best for bread; but as the American farmer is not use to it, he prefers wheat, then rye, with both of which n slight quantity of Indian meal should be mixed. We have heard barley bread much vanuel, yet as we have had little experience in it, and that not of the most favorable kind, we do not recommend it; and if we do not recommend it; that is to most of the other kinds of vegetables, hear and pross stand far higher than any other within our experience; mealy potatoes come text on the muscle and the work, and should be piaced before corn. Of vegetables, beans and pens stand far higher than any other within our experience; mealy potatoes come text on the muscle and the work, and should be never and the south for bread and should

FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, GEN. LESLIE COMBS.
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GEN. G. W. DARNABY,
ELIHU HOGAN, Esq.
JOHN W. OVERTON, Esq.
DAVID WATTS, Esq.

B. SMITH, A. B., AND O. R. GROSS.

The Trincipals and the Personal of the February of the following gentlemen:
Rev. M. M. Henkle, Rev. J. Ward, F. Ward, F. Dr. David Bell, Dudley M. Cristy, Esq. Gen. Leslie Combe, Croo, W. Sutton, Esq. Thos. H. Waters, Esq. Dr. James M. Bush, Mr. Win. Incho.

ROOT BEER & SARSAPARILLA MEAD, (excellent Summer Beverages,) manufactured and for sale by
July 8, 1845. 6-tf
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AMERICAN ART-UNION. OFFICERS FOR 1845.

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The Republican will be Edited by J. W. BRYCE,